FINAL SYNOPSIS

FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN GEOGRAPHY

Ph.D. thesis entitle

"GROWTH OF POPULATION AND IT'S ISSUES IN HAVERI DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS"

POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH IN GEOGRAPHY

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

MANGALAGANGOTHRI5-74199

KARNATAKA

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Submitted by

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **"GROWTH OF POPULATION AND IT'S ISSUES IN HAVERI DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS"** submitted by **Ms. DEEPIKA DEVARAMANI.** For the award of the degree of **DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY** in geography, is the original work carried out in the Department of Geography, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, under my guidance and supervision. This thesis has not formed the basis fully (or) partially for the award of any degree, diploma, or other similar titles earlier and no part of the thesis has been published or sent for publication at the time of submission.

DR. DASHARATHA P. ANGADI

(Associate Professor & Co-ordinator)

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **"GROWTH OF POPULATION AND IT'S ISSUES IN HAVERI DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS"** submitted by me for the award of the degree of **DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY** in Geography, is a original work carried out in the Department of Geography, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, under the guidance and supervision of **DR.DASHARATHA P. ANGADI** Associate Professor & Co-ordinator, Department of Geography Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma or other similar titles in this university or any other universities.

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Title of Research	GROWTH OF POPULATION AND IT'S ISSUES IN HAVERI DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS
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Title of the Ph.D. Thesis:

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INTRODUCTION

Generally, population is termed as the number of people living in a particular place at a particular time. Change in human population at a particular place over a period of time takes place due to various factors. These population changes are studied under various disciplines. Significance of the study of population has been realized since the ancient past. During the modern times it has become a serious subject of study. Owing to the rapid increase in population in all over the world the study of population has become inevitable. Present study on population growth and literacy levels in Haveri district: a geographical analysis is a contribution for the demographic population.

Geography is the study of the distribution of physical and cultural factors on the surface of the earth. The population itself is an important cultural aspect, which varies on the surface of the earth. The distribution of the population, its growth, its religious and linguistic composition, the relationship between the sex-ratio and the composition of age, migration, standard of living, economic and occupational structure, etc. These are some of the indicators, studied in the geography of the population and they have direct or indirect impact on human development.

IMPORTANCE OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY:

In short, geography is the study of the "man-environment connection," where man shapes the physical terrain to construct his own cultural environment. This man-land link is expressed in the physical, environmental, social, and demographic elements that determines population distribution, economic activities, settlement patterns, political institutions, and cultural features. A major focus of geographers as academicians is the geographical depiction of the human-nature dynamic connection (Munsi, 1988). A population geographer studies the "spatial elements" of demographic factors.

Population analysis is an important part of every regional geographical research since it is the most important source. The natural climate, capital, demographic structure, and geographic trend of the people in the area contributes to the regional growth imbalance. The study of population growth, density, distribution, gender ratio, literacy, occupational structure, urban expansion, etc., provides a solid overview of regional and intra-regional concern. Population studies cover an examination of population structure and dispersion patterns.

LITERACY PATTERN: DEFINITION AND CONCEPT:

One of the key catalysts for social and economic prosperity is literacy. Literacy measures the population's social development (Chandna & Sindhu, 1980). Literacy and education are crucial for social restoration, an improved quality of life, and speedy progress. But education shapes a generation's moral standards. People can't exercise their rights without literacy. Thus, a basic level of literacy is required to overcome ignorance and backwardness

(Gosal G.S. and Gopalkrishna, 1961). As a result, literacy is critical for economic and social advancement, which are indicators of a society's overall development. Previously studied under population geography, literacy is now being investigated as a separate discipline of geography to establish a trend and an order (Srivastava, 1998). In India, "**a person aged seven and over who can read and write with understanding in any language is called literate"** (Census of India, 2011). The 'Saakshar Bharat Mission' has narrowly described literacy as the ability to read, write and list with comprehension' (Abraham and Dubey, 2013). Simple Literacy means the classical or conventional literature of learning how to read, write, and execute numeric calculations and operations (Abraham and Dubey, 2013).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the region's geographical profile and to correlate the factors with the distribution of the Haveri District.
2. To know the demographic characteristics in the study area.
3. To examine the literacy levels and sex ratio, as well as their dynamic trends, in the population of the research region.
4. To evaluate the regional inequalities in the level of Human Resource Development by selecting demographic, socio-economic and infrastructure indicators in the study area.
5. To know the socio-economic status of the study area at the gross root level and
6. Remedies and strategy to be suggested to improve the literacy rates in study area.

STUDY AREA

The district of Haveri is located in the western part of Karnataka state. The district occupies a region of 4823 sq. km. along the 14°19' North and 15°09' North latitude as well as the 75°01' East and 75°50' East longitudes. As per Peter Hagget's method, the shape of the district is approximately square in shape. The maximum length is about 111 km from north to south and its greatest development is only about 87 km from east to west. The district is surrounded by the districts of Dharwad and Gadag to the north; the districts of Davanagere and Shimoga to the south; and the district of North Kanara to the west. The Varada River flows east to west, 128 km north of Haveri, and forms the border between north and south in the district. There are several subdivisions of taluks are Shiggaon, Hangal, Savanur, Haveri, Hirekeruru, Byadgi and Ranibennur.

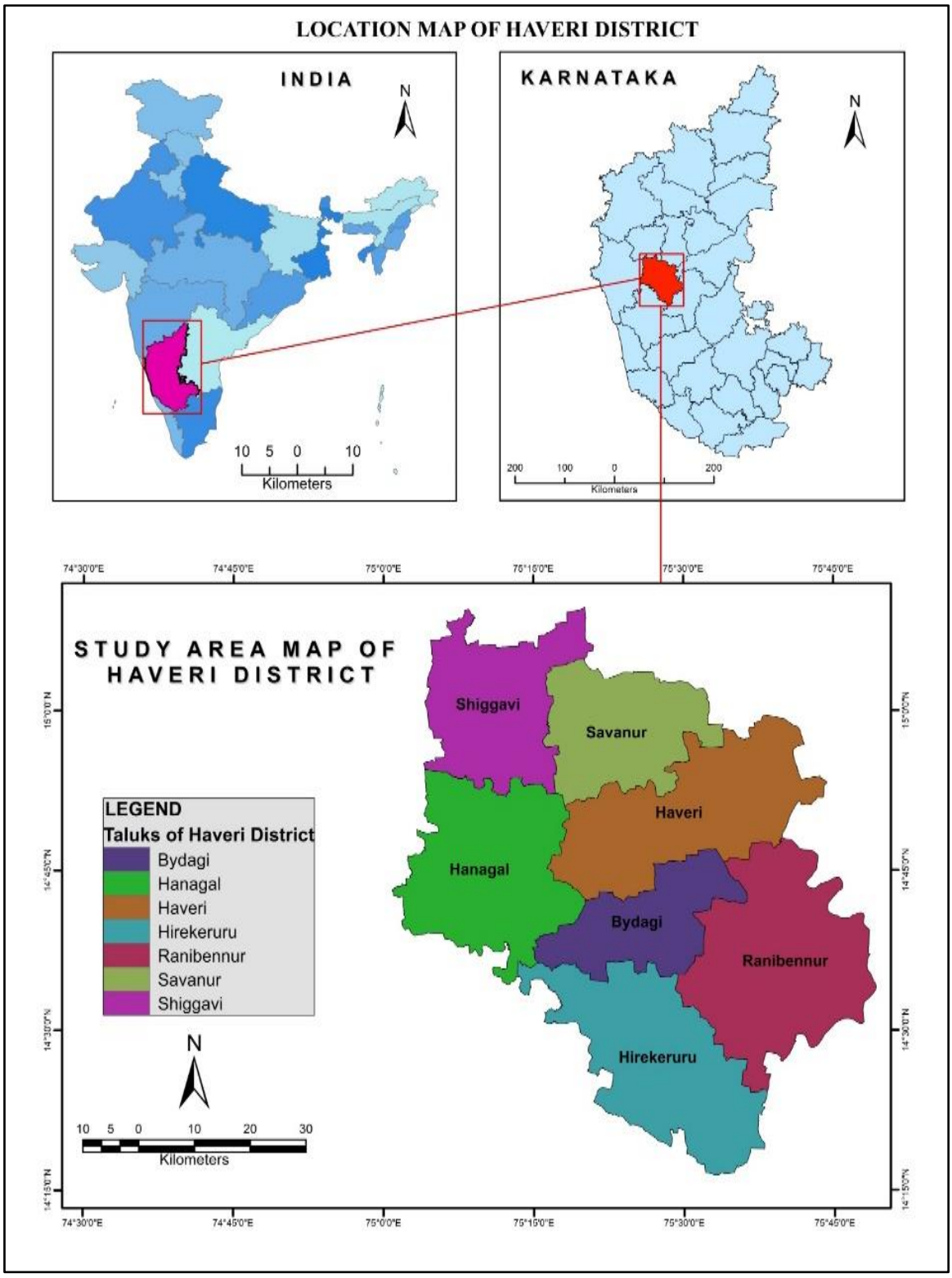
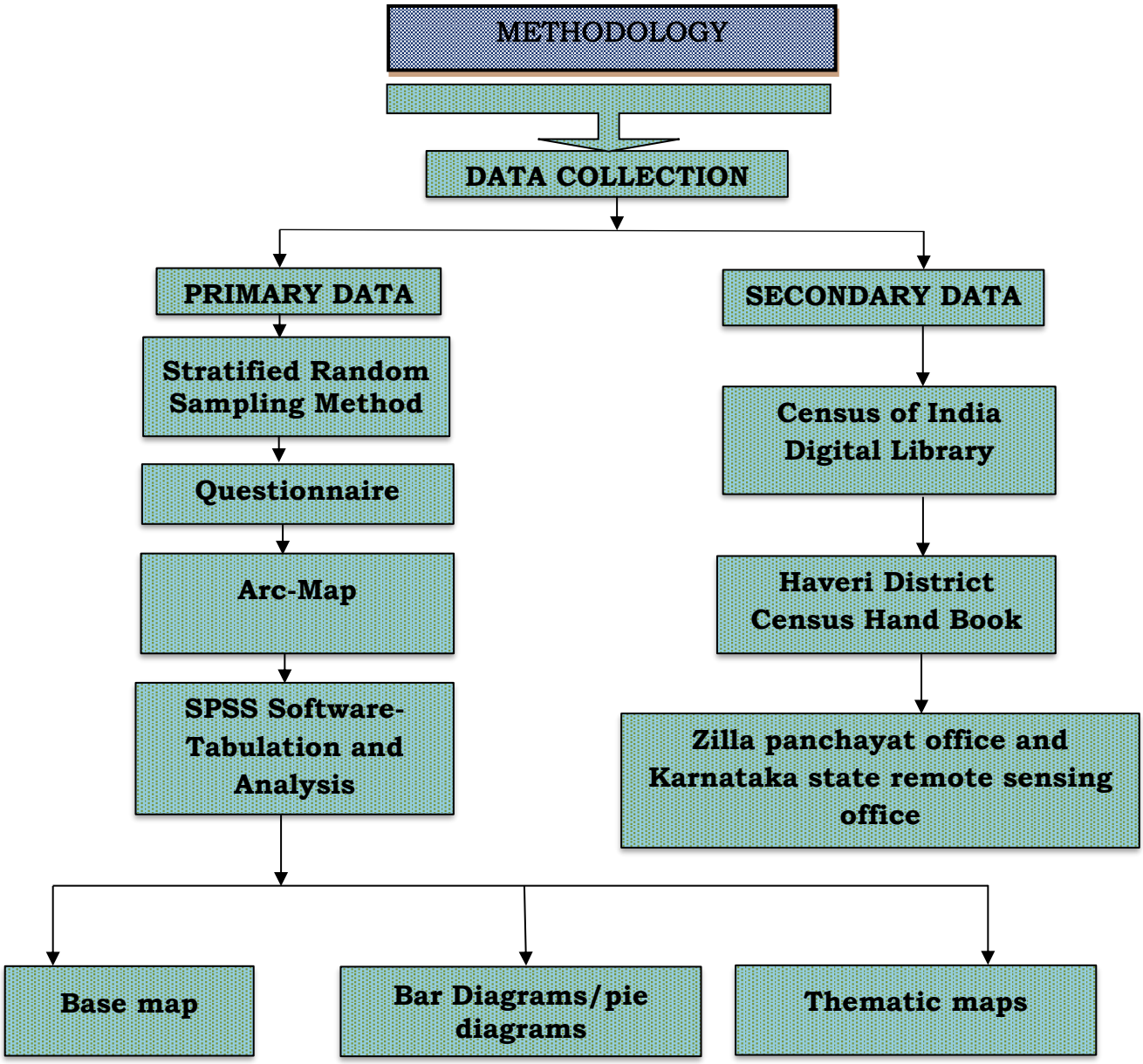


Fig.1 Location map of the study area

METHODOLOGY



The brief sketch of the proposed thesis is as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction:

In general, the population is referred to as the number of people residing at a given time in a specific location. Different factors cause the human population at a particular place to change with time. Population studies exist in multiple areas. A long time ago, demographic analysis started.

The geography of the population originated as a formal branch of geography at the start of the 1950s. Most of the success can be attributed to Trewartha, who used the platform of his presidential address to the Association of American Geographers in 1953 to develop an influential case and a reflection of the population's geography. He claimed that the population was the main aspect of geography and the environment on which all others are based and from which everyone derives their context (Trewartha, 1996).

Chapter II: A Geographical Profile of the Study Region:

This chapter is a conventional chapter, which describes the physical aspects of the study region, i.e., the Haveri district. It includes the location, geology, physiography, drainage, soils, vegetation, climate, agriculture, general land use, industrial structure, transport and communication. These are the factors responsible for the distribution of the population in the study region.

Chapter III: Population Growth and Distribution:

This chapter mainly concentrate upon Fertility, mortality, and mobility are all major determinants of population growth. The first two are natural factors, while the third is demographic. Similarly, non-demographic variables, including socio-economic, cultural, and political features of a region, often influence these parameters. Births and immigration drive population growth, while deaths and emigration slow it. Population growth is thus governed by the relative balance of fertility, mortality, and migration.

Chapter IV: Literacy pattern

This chapter will concentrate on the Taluka wise spatiotemporal fluctuations in literacy rates as well as the gender difference in literacy rates in the Haveri district. For individuals "excluded" from mainstream society, literacy or education is the single most significant way of attaining long-term development in well-being and a vital intrusive tool for obtaining social, economic, and political inclusion.

Chapter V: Measurement of Regional inequalities in the level of Human Development Index (HDI)

In this chapter an effort has been made here to find out the regional disparity in the level of resource development on the basis of specific variables. These elements directly and indirectly play an essential part in the study of the status of individual individuals in the district. They are namely, disparities in demographic development, disparities in the level of socio-economic development; and disparities in the level of infrastructure development; and the overall disparity has been put together to know the spatial disparity by considering all the selected indicators in the study.

Chapter VI: A Micro-Level Analysis of Selected Villages:

The villages are identified and selected on the basis of development of area, non-developed area and also remotely located area with suitable representation to the relevant characteristics of the area such as topography, soil types, drainage, and influence of market, agricultural development and socio-economic conditions of the villages. The 20 percent of the total population were interviewed in the selected sample villages

Chapter VII: Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations:

Between 1901 and 2011, India, Karnataka, and the Haveri district saw very slow population growth. Haveri district's population growth rate slowed to 7.65 percent, and India's growth rate slowed to 5.75 percent, while Karnataka grew at a slower pace of +3.60 percent. Except for the decade 1911–21, all of the pre-independence decades had positive population increases. The decade from 1911 to 1921 is considered a unique decade in Indian censuses because it is the only decade that saw negative population growth. Between 1991 and 2001, India's population growth rate decreased to 21.54 percent, which is less than the previous decade's rate. Karnataka recorded 17.51 percent population growth in this decade, while the Haveri district recorded 11.81 percent, which is less than the state's population growth. Government should establish degree colleges and professional institutes in Savanur and Hangal taluks to improve literacy and skilled workers in the study area. Government should take initiatives to organise camps for awareness of literacy like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Only Daughter Reservation Policy, Sakshaar Bharat Mission for Female Literacy, Pradan Mantri Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (PMSSY) in the study area.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

In Journals/ Proceedings:

- **Title of the paper: "*The status of gender disparity in Haveri district: A Geographical Approach*". Journal name: AJANTA** (International multidisciplinary quarterly research journal) Volume VII issue-IV Journal Number.40776, **ISSN: 2277-5730, dated:** October-December-2018
- **Title of the paper: "*"Correlation between literacy rate and sex ratio in Haveri district: A geographical probe*". Journal name:** Volume VIII issue-III Journal ISSN**: 2394-1782, dated:** October-December-2021
- **Research paper sent for publication and communicated to NAGI Annals (UGC CARE LISTED JOURNAL) entitled *"The Sex ratio Dynamics in the Haveri district of Karnataka State: A Spatial Analysis"*, ISSN: 0970-972X**

PRESENTATION DETAILS:

- Presented paper entitled **"*The status of gender disparity in Haveri district: A Geographical Approach*"** at Rani Channamma University by Dept of social science Geography, organised by two days national conference sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Presented a paper on "**Correlation Between Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio in Haveri District: A Geographical Probe**" in the 43rd Indian Geography Congress NAGI -International E-Conference on **"Population,**

Environment, Health, Sustainable Development Goals and Appropriate Technologies: Post-Covid-19 Scenarios" conducted by Department of Geography Institute of Science Banaras Hindu University Varanasi - U.P

ATTENDED:

- Attended One-day National online conference on ***"Future Cities, Sustainable Development and Geospatial Technologies"*** Organised by the Department of studies and Research in Geography. On 24th May 2020
- Attended international webinar on ***"Geospatial technology for sustainable development"*** by the department of studies in Geography, University of Mysore on 5th and 6th February 2021.
- Participated in the National Webinar on ***"Tourism in India: Explore the Unexplored",*** Organized by the Department of Geography in association with IQAC on 3rd of March, 2021
- Participated in a national webinar on ***"Climate change, Agriculture and disaster management-geospatial remedy"*** conducted by the department of geography, Mangalore University on 25th and 26th February. And I worked as a member of organizing committee.
- Participated in the international seminar on ***"conservation and management of natural resources"*** *organized by department of geography, IQAC, and Konkan Geographers Association of India on 17th August 2021*
- Participated in XVI International Geography online conference on ***"Environment, Population and Sustainable Development"*** on September 10-12, 2021 organised by the Deccan Geographical Society of India

DR. DASHARATHA P. ANGADI (Research Guide)

DEEPIKA DEVARAMANI (Research Scholar)